permanent annexation to the United States, was the most outstanding. With the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly, Sergio Osmena, a young delegate from Cebu, was elected Speaker. Until the split in 1922 in the *Nationalist*** Party, of which he was the President, Osmefia was the undisputed boss of the Filipino element in the government. After that date Manuel L. Quezon, the President of the Philippine Senate, came into power, and despite the handicap of ill health retains his supremacy.

Sergio Osmena and Manuel L. Quezon entered the political arena at the same time, the first in Cebu and the second in Tayabas. With practically identical backgrounds they came to the First Philippine Assembly, and Osmefia was chosen Speaker and Quezon Floor Leader. Osmena remained in the Philippines to lead the Filipino forces in the government, while Quezon departed for the United States as Resident Commissioner. Together they formed an invincible team. Then the experience of Del Pilar and Rizal and of Bonifacio and Aguinaldo repeated itself. Whether because of real differences of opinion or because of personal desire for power, I will not attempt to say, but for whatever cause, Osmena and Quezon became heads of rival political parties only to be reconciled with Quezon No. I and Osmena No. 2, then again to part and contest for supremacy before the electorate, and finally to reunite in a coalition.

Impartially considered, there is glory enough for both Osmefia and Quezon. In the Philippines Osmena tactfully co-

operated with the sovereign power, adroitly won an advance for Filipino self-government here and another advance there, and loyally supported Quezon in his American drive for independence. When the positions were reversed and Quezon was in the Philippines and Osmefia was in Washington, Osmena, ably abetted by Speaker Roxas and the other members of the Philippine Mission, secured the passage by the Congress of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act .even against the stern